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EXAMINER	
PEREZ, ANGELICA	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2618	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/879,917	FORTE, STEPHEN P.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	ANGELICA PEREZ	2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *19 April 2011*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-26 and 29* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-26 and 29* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 04/19/11 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In the remarks, the Applicant argues in substance:

(A) "The cited references do not teach or suggest .generating and sending a simulated dial tone to the cellular telephone."

In response to argument (A), the examiner would like to indicate where this limitation had already been rejected in prior rejections and it is shown in the last rejection. In addition, this limitation was presented for appeal and shown that it is taught by Karpus (column 4, lines 49-54).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1- 5, 8-13, 15-18 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over, Hartmaier (Hartmaier et al.; US Patent No.: 5,978,672 A) in view of Schwab et al. (US 6,381,323 B1; hereinafter Schwab) and further in view of Brennan et al. (US 5329578 hereinafter, Brennan).

Regarding claims 1 and 26, Hartmaier teaches of a telecommunication device, network, method and enterprise comprising (columns 1, 3 and 5; lines 5-7, 10-14 and 17-22; where the third set of lines teaches of a device): a telephony interface (column 8, lines 65-67) for receiving a telephone voice call via a first communication path and identifying a dialed telephone number associated with the call (column 12, lines 37-40; where the telephone receiving the call represents and identifying a dialed telephone number associated with the call; column 12, lines 37-40; e.g., “call screening”), the telephony interface using the dialed telephone number to retrieve at least one wireless telephone number and at least one user preference from a storage medium (column 12, lines 20-25; where it is inherent in the art to retrieve the information that has been stored previously).

Hartmaier does not specifically teach where the telephony interface routes the call to at least two wireless destination telephone numbers substantially simultaneously via respective second and third communication paths, and the telephony interface connecting the voice call to a user by connecting the first communication to one of the second or third communication path to either one of the second and third communication path is authenticated by the user.

In related art concerning a call programming apparatus and method, Schwab teaches where the telephony interface routes the call to at least two wireless destination telephone numbers associated with respective wireless devices capable of inbound and outbound communications substantially simultaneously via respective second and third communication paths (column 4, lines 43-46, 57-61), and the telephony interface

connecting the voice call to a user by connecting the first communication to either one of the second and third communication path when one of the second or third communication path is authenticated by receipt of an acknowledgement signal including a dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF) tone (columns 4 and 5, lines 63-67 and 1-2, respectively; where the call is authenticated by a "PIN acceptance feature"; column 4, lines 28-31; e.g., where touch tone telephone allows entering the PIN by using the DTMF), and where extensions of the enterprise communication network are solely associated with wireless devices capable of inbound and outbound communications (column 4, lines 56-61; where telephones provide in/out communications).

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Hartmaier's method for routing and connecting users to different units corresponding to different networks with Schwab's routing the call to two wireless destination telephone numbers substantially simultaneously in order to ensure that the called party can be reached, as taught by Schwab. Also, authenticating the call to ensure no other person would not "intercept" the call.

Hartmaier and Schwab do not specifically teach where the communication path is authenticated by sending a request for one or more particular dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF) tones and receiving an acknowledgement signal including the one or more particular DTMF tones.

In related art concerning a personal communication service with mobility manager, Brennan teaches where the communication path is authenticated by sending a request for one or more particular dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF) tones and

receiving an acknowledgement signal including the one or more particular DTMF tones (column 9, lines 14-17).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Brennan with Hartmaier's and Schwab's device/method in order to make sure the call is routed to the desired/right person in a shared telephone system, and not to any person who answers the telephone call.

Regarding claim 2, Hartmaier, Schwab and Brennan teach all the limitations of claim 1. Hartmaier further teaches where a first wireless destination telephone number corresponds to the retrieved wireless telephone number and a second wireless destination telephone number corresponds to a retrieved second wireless telephone number (column 12, lines 37-40).

Regarding claim 3, Hartmaier, Schwab and Brennan teach all the limitations of claim 2. Hartmaier further teaches where the telephony interface routes the call to a third destination number corresponding to a voice mailbox telephone number (column 15, lines 65-67).

Hartmaier does not teach where the telephony interface routes the call to a third wireless destination number corresponding to the voice mailbox telephone number after a predetermined time as defined by the at least one retrieved user preference.

Schwab further teaches where the telephony interface routes the call to a third wireless destination number corresponding to the voice mailbox telephone number after a predetermined time as defined by the at least one retrieved user preference (column

5, lines 15-17 and 44-48; where telephones are programmed to ring a certain number of times, after the number of rings elapses, the call is forwarded to the default location; e.g., “mailbox”).

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Hartmaier’s, Schwab’s and Brennan’s combined telephony interface route to a third destination number corresponding to the voice mailbox telephone number and further with Schwab’s further teachings about a predetermined time in order to activate the messaging service after a certain elapsed time, as known in the art and taught by Schwab.

Regarding claim 4, Hartmaier, Schwab and Brennan teach all the limitations of claim 3.

Hartmaier does not teach where the predetermined time corresponds to a number of telephone rings defined by the at least one retrieved user preference.

Schwab further teaches where the predetermined time corresponds to a number of telephone rings defined by the at least one retrieved user preference (column 5, lines 15-17 and 44-48; where telephones are programmed to ring a certain number of times, after the number of rings elapses, the call is forwarded to the default location; e.g., “mailbox”).

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Hartmaier’s, Schwab’s and Brennan’s telephony interface with Schwab’s further teachings regarding a predefined number of telephone

rings as one of a number of modes that the user can select, as it is well known in the art.

Regarding claim 5, Hartmaier, Schwab and Brennan teach all the limitations of claim 1. Hartmaier further teaches where the telephony interface routes a first and second calls to a first wireless destination telephone number corresponding to the retrieved wireless telephone number and to a second wireless destination telephone number corresponding to a retrieved second wireless telephone number and as defined by the at least one retrieved user preference (column 16, table 2; e.g., the table indicates in the upper 4 levels where the office phone is the prime number, the routing first preference is given to the office number followed. Similarly the bottom part provides the preference to the mobile phone according to the user preference).

Regarding claim 8, Hartmaier, Schwab and Brennan teach all the limitations of claim 1. Hartmaier further teaches where the telephony interface routes the call to a single destination telephone number corresponding to the voice mailbox telephone number (column 16, table 2; e.g., “office voice mail” is a single destination).

Regarding claim 9, Hartmaier, Schwab and Brennan teach all the limitations of claim 1.

Hartmaier does not teach where the telephony interface prompts a caller of the telephone call with a menu of call destination options and the telephony interface places the call to at least two wireless destination telephone numbers in accordance with an option selected by the caller.

Schwab further teaches where the telephony interface prompts a caller of the telephone call with a menu of call destination options and the telephony interface places the call to at least two wireless destination telephone numbers in accordance with an option selected by the caller (columns 4 and 6, line 22-26 and 16-18; respectively) .

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Hartmaier's, Schwab's and Brennan's combined telecommunications network with Schwab's further teachings about selecting the destinations in order to allow the user to modify/define his/her preferences.

Regarding claim 10, Hartmaier, Schwab and Brennan teach all the limitations of claim 1. Hartmaier further teaches where the telephony interface communicates with a private branch exchange, and where at least one of the at least one destination telephone numbers is associated with the private branch exchange (column 11, lines 60-63).

Regarding claim 11, Hartmaier, Schwab and Brennan teach all the limitations of claim 10. Hartmaier further teaches where the at least one destination telephone number associated with the private branch exchange is associated with a cellular telephone (column 11, lines 60-63).

Regarding claim 12, Hartmaier, Schwab and Brennan teach all the limitations of claim 11. Hartmaier further teaches where the cellular telephone can operate independently from the device (column 3, lines 42-55; where the inherent programmable flexibility of cellular phones allows for independent as well as joint operability with other systems).

Regarding claim 13, Hartmaier, Schwab and Brennan teach all the limitations of claim 11. Hartmaier further teaches where another of the at least two wireless destination telephone numbers is associated with a pager (column 12, lines 38-41).

Regarding claim 15, Hartmaier, Schwab and Brennan teach all the limitations of claim 1. Hartmaier further teaches where the telephony interface receives the call from a public switched telephone network, and where at least one of the at least one wireless destination telephone number is associated with a private branch exchange (columns 1,2 and 10; lines 16-21, 14-16 and 39-42 respectively; e.g., PSTN and column 9, lines 5-7; where the PBX is the destination number).

Regarding claim 16, Hartmaier, Schwab and Brennan teach all the limitations of claim 15. Hartmaier further teaches where the at least one wireless destination telephone number associated with the private branch exchange is associated with a cellular telephone (column 12, lines 36-42).

Regarding claim 17, Hartmaier, Schwab and Brennan teach all the limitations of claim 1. Hartmaier further teaches where the telephony interface is connected to a local area network and the at least one user preference is input via the local area network (column 1, lines 5-7).

Regarding claim 18, Hartmaier, Schwab and Brennan teach all the limitations of claim 1. Hartmaier further teaches where the telephony interface is connected to the Internet and the at least one user preference is input via the Internet (column 9, lines 38-44).

4. Claims 6-7 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hartmaier in view of Schwab and Brennan; and further in view of Chow (Chow et al., US Patent No.: 006,711,401 B1).

Regarding claim 6, Hartmaier, Schwab and Brennan teach all the limitations of claim 5.

Hartmaier, Schwab and Brennan do not specifically teach where the at least one retrieved user preference defines a first ring count for the call to the first wireless destination telephone number and a second different ring count for the call to the second wireless destination telephone number.

Chow teaches where the at least one retrieved user preference defines a first ring count for the call to the first wireless destination telephone number and a second different ring count for the call to the second wireless destination telephone number (column 75, lines 5-14; e.g., ring type 1, ring type 2 and ring type; where the ringer can be programmed according to the user's preference).

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Hartmaier's, Schwab's and Brennan's telephony interface with Chow's different ring counts in order to be able to identify the type of call being received, as taught by Chow.

Regarding claim 7, Hartmaier, Schwab, Brennan and Chow teach all the limitations of claim 6. Hartmaier further teaches where the telephony interface routes the call to a third wireless destination telephone number corresponding to the voice mailbox telephone number after the telephony interface rings the first wireless

destination number more than the first ring count (column 16, table 2; e.g., Idle and inactive in column 3 routed to office voice mail).

Regarding claim 14, Hartmaier, Schwab and Brennan teach all the limitations of claim 10.

Hartmaier, Schwab and Brennan do not specifically teach where one of at least two wireless destination telephone number is associated with a personal digital assistant.

Chow teaches where another of the at least one wireless destination telephone number is associated with a personal digital assistant (column 80, lines 62-67).

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Hartmaier's, Schwab's and Brennan's combined telephony interface with Chow's personal digital assistant as an option of a number of wireless devices.

5. Claims 19-25 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over, Hartmaier in view of Schwab and further in view of Eriksson, Dick (US 5,956,652, hereinafter Eriksson).

Regarding claims 19 and 29, Hartmaier teaches of a telecommunication device, network, method and enterprise comprising (columns 1, 3 and 5; lines 5-7, 10-14 and 17-22; where the third set of lines teaches of a device): a telephony interface (column 8, lines 65-67) the telephony interface for receiving a telephone call via a first communication path and identifying a dialed telephone number associated with the call (column 12, lines 37-40; where the telephone receiving the call represents and

identifying a dialed telephone number associated with the call; column 12, lines 37-40; e.g., “call screening”), the telephony interface using the identified dialed telephone number to retrieve a first enterprise extension telephone number associated with the wireless telephone and to retrieve at least one user preference from a storage medium (column 12, lines 20-25; where it is inherent in the art to retrieve the information that has been stored previously), the telephony enterprise determining user access rights based on at least one enterprise preference associated with first enterprise extension telephone number (column 12, lines 10-56, where during the screening, telephone related to the user are compared and access rights are determined).

Hartmaier does not specifically teach where the telephony interface routes the call to at least two wireless destination telephone numbers substantially simultaneously via respective second and third communication paths, and the telephony interface connecting the call to a user by connecting the first communication to the second or third communication path when the second or third communication path is authenticated by the user.

Schwab teaches where the telephony interface routes the call to at least two wireless destination telephone numbers associated with respective wireless devices capable of inbound and outbound communications substantially simultaneously via respective second and third communication paths (column 4, lines 43-46, 57-61), and the telephony interface connecting the call to a user by connecting the first communication to the second or third communication path when the second or third communication path is authenticated by receipt of an acknowledgement signal including

a dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF) tone (columns 4 and 5, lines 63-67 and 1-2, respectively; where the call is authenticated by a "PIN acceptance feature"; column 4, lines 28-31; e.g., where touch tone telephone allows entering the PIN by using the DTMF), and where extensions of the enterprise communication network are solely associated with wireless devices capable of inbound and outbound communications (column 4, lines 56-61; where telephones provide in/out communications).

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Hartmaier's method for routing and connecting users to different units corresponding to different networks with Schwab's routing the call to two wireless destination telephone numbers substantially simultaneously in order to ensure that the called party can be reached, as taught by Schwab. Also, authenticating the call to ensure no other person would not "intercept" the call.

Hartmaier and Schwab do not specifically teach where the telephones are cellular telephones; and generating and sending the simulated dial tone to the wireless telephone to provide access to the enterprise communications network based on the at least one user preference and at least one enterprise preference associated with the enterprise telephone number.

In related art, concerning a system and method relating to cellular communications, Eriksson teaches where the telephones are cellular telephones (column 2, lines 51-67); and generating and sending the simulated dial tone to the wireless telephone to provide access to the enterprise communications network based

on the at least one user preference and at least one enterprise preference associated with the enterprise telephone number (column 7, lines 28-40).

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Hartmaier's and Schwab's combined method for routing and connecting users to different units corresponding to different networks with Eriksson's cellular telephones, including a dial tone in order to allow access to cellular telephones through internal private branch exchange, as taught by Eriksson.

Regarding claim 20, Hartmaier, Schwab and Eriksson teach all the limitations of claim 19. Hartmaier further teaches where the at least one enterprise preference comprises a security group defining authorized outbound call access of a user of the wireless telephone (column 14, lines 58-65).

Regarding claim 21, Hartmaier, Schwab and Eriksson teach all the limitations of claim 19. Hartmaier further teaches where the at least one user preference comprises a dial tone timeout period, where the user of the wireless telephone is prevented from placing a call after the dial tone timeout expires (column 12, line 10-14; where it is known in the art that a phone call can not be placed after a dial tone expires).

Regarding claim 22, Hartmaier, Schwab and Eriksson teach all the limitations of claim 19. Hartmaier further teaches where the telephony interface further comprises: means for receiving a second telephone call, the second telephone call being placed to the first enterprise extension telephone number; means for identifying the first enterprise extension telephone number from the second call; means for using the first enterprise extension telephone number to retrieve at least the wireless telephone number; and

means for using the at least one user preference to route the second call via a second communication path to at least one destination telephone number, where the at least one destination telephone number is selected from the group consisting of the wireless telephone number and a voice mailbox telephone number (column 16, lines 10; where when the telephone is “busy and active”, a phone call being held, a second call is routed to the “office voice mail". Also, where the “enterprise” corresponds to the office network. Moreover, a second call can be received after a first call; therefore, the procedure is the same as that of the first call).

Regarding claim 23, Hartmaier, Schwab and Eriksson teach all the limitations of claim 22. Hartmaier further teaches where the telephony interface routes the call to two destination telephone numbers simultaneously, a first destination telephone number corresponding to the retrieved wireless telephone number and a second destination telephone number corresponding to a retrieved second telephone number (column 16, table 2, columns 1 and 2 in the table indicate the office phone and mobile phone as the receivers of the call at the same time).

Regarding claim 24, Hartmaier, Schwab and Eriksson teach all the limitations of claim 23. Hartmaier further teaches where the telephony interface routes the call to a third destination number corresponding to the voice mailbox telephone number.

Schwab further teaches where the telephony interface routes the call to a third destination number corresponding to the voice mailbox telephone number after a predetermined time as defined by the at least one retrieved user preference (column 5, lines 15-17 and 44-48; where telephones are programmed to ring a certain number of

times, after the number of rings elapses, the call is forwarded to the default location; e.g., “mailbox”).

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Hartmaier’s and Schwab’s telephony interface with Schwab’s further teachings regarding a predefined number of telephone rings as one of a number of modes that the user can select, as it is well known in the art.

Regarding claim 25, Hartmaier, Schwab and Eriksson teach all the limitations of claim 22. Hartmaier further teaches where the telephony interface routes a first and second calls to a first destination telephone number corresponding to the retrieved wireless telephone number and to a second destination telephone number corresponding to a retrieved second telephone number in a sequential manner and as defined by the at least one retrieved user preference (column 16, table 2; e.g., the table indicates in the upper 4 levels where the office phone is the prime number, the routing first preference is given to the office number followed. Similarly the bottom part provides the preference to the mobile phone according to the user preference).

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Angelica Perez whose telephone number is 571-272-7885. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m., Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay Maung can be reached on (571) 272-7882. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 571-273-8300 for regular communications and for After Final communications.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either the PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through the Private PAIR only. For more information about the pair system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). Information regarding Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system can be found at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the TC 2600's customer service number is 703-306-0377.

/Perez M. Angelica/ Examiner, Art Unit 2618	/NAY A MAUNG/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2618

07/02/11